

SENATE AND HOUSE HAVE LIVELY DAY

The Senate met Monday morning with an evident desire to transact as much business as possible and there was in consequence little disposition to talk. Even the arrival of Governor Dole's first veto did not raise a discussion and it was quietly set over for consideration on next Thursday.

Before the Senate convened there was some discussion between Senators Kanaha and Crabbe on the cause of the delays in the past, which Mr. Crabbe succeeded in clearly proving rested entirely with the Independents and Mr. Kanaha was willing to admit that if the Republicans had laid out the work the bulk of it would have been done without the need of an extension of time. All the Senators who spoke on this point were agreed that without an extension the public business would suffer. Messrs. Baldwin, Paris, Carter and White gave notice of several new and important bills and numerous petitions were referred to the proper committees. A large number of committee reports were presented and other committees were urged to speedily return delayed reports. Quite a number of bills passed third reading among them being Senator Russell's bill for the protection of Hawaiian birds. At the close of the session several committees at once met to prepare for today's session.

During the reading of the minutes a message was received from the Governor which was at once read upon motion as follows:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

I am unable to approve of a bill entitled "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws" relating to dog taxes, which was passed by the Committee of the Legislature, April 9, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to this bill are as follows:

The provision for increasing the tax on female dogs to \$3 was enacted by the Legislature of 1896 for the purpose of improving the quality of dogs in the Hawaiian Islands, and incidentally of decreasing the number of inferior dogs. The higher tax on female dogs tends directly to this result.

In former years the number of worthless and in many instances of diseased dogs was so great, particularly in the city of Honolulu, as to be a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Under the provisions of the law sought to be amended by the bill before me, the improvement in the quality of dogs, and the diminution in the number of worthless curs has been conspicuously noticeable.

The second paragraph of section 814 of the Civil Laws, which will be struck out if the bill becomes a law, is as follows:

"Any person having the custody or possession of, or who shall harbor any dog, male or female, shall be deemed the owner thereof under the provisions of this act."

This provision is essential to the effective execution of the law taxing dogs.

I deem the several amendments proposed to be inconsistent with the public interests.

The title of the bill should not be "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws," but "An Act to amend section 11, of Act 51, of the Laws of 1896," inasmuch as the Civil Laws are not a legislative enactment, but merely a compilation.

SANFORD B. DOLE, Executive Chamber, April 13, 1901.

On motion of Cecil Brown, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, the Governor's message was made the order of the day for next Thursday.

Senator Russell presented a petition signed by the Olua settlers, as follows:

"The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent, that we, the resident taxpayers, owners and property owners on or near the twenty-two mile trail leading from the Volcano road, Hawaii;

"That the said trail was built of ferns, and under our own power and expense, it was built in anticipation of the building of a road by the government, which was promised more than five years ago, when the land was opened to market and settled upon;

"That several legislatures have appropriated money for the building of such road, which has never materialized;

"That the trail is in such a bad condition that our children, in going to school, have to wade knee-deep in water and mud, and that every piece of lumber and goods of every kind can only reach us by being packed a great distance on a man's back, as a pack-horse cannot travel over this trail, rendering communication with the outside world well nigh impossible;

"That we have to either abandon our settlement or request the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the building of five miles of road to connect the old Volcano road with the main road, running through the new Olua tract."

Dated Olua, April, 1901, and signed by twenty-one citizens.

Referred to public lands committee.

Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition signed by fifty voters, asking various appropriations for roads, wharves and water pipes for the district of Waimea, Kauai, amounting to \$35,000. Referred to the same committee.

A petition presented by Mr. Kalua, asking for an appropriation of \$7,500 for a landing and wharf at Huelo, Maui, was sent to the same committee, and a petition by Mr. Baldwin from twenty-five taxpayers of Keanae, Maui, against the dispensary bill, was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Paris reported from the miscellaneous petitions committee on the petition from the Protective League of Honolulu against the passage of the dispensary bill. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill. He also reported from the public lands committee on petition 21, asking that the law be changed as to road commissioners so there would be only one paid superintendent. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on resolution 8, asking that certain items be inserted in the appropriation bill, for the roads and improvements in North and South Kona, amounting to \$44,800. The report further recommended that the resolution asking for \$1,000 to condemn land at Napoosoo, be laid on the table. The entire report was laid on the table, to be considered with the appropriation bill. Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on petition 23, asking that \$10,000 be appropriated for rebuilding and repairing the road through the Valley, Maui. The report recommended that \$1,000 be appropriated. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Achi reported from the printing committee as ready for distribution. Senate Bills 77, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 87.

Mr. Carter presented the minority report on Senate bills 44 and 45, referring to the statute of limitations, and recommending that bill 45 be tabled, the report to be taken up when the majority report is handed in. Mr. Carter explained that several of the first lawyers of Honolulu had been consulted and it was the general opinion that the bill would not stand the test of an attachment suit if brought into court—at least, he was so advised by the attorneys spoken to. The report was laid on the table to come up with the bill.

Mr. Kanaha reported from the Committee on Education recommending the adoption of joint resolution 2, which authorizes that May 1 be declared a school holiday. The report was adopted.

Mr. Kalanokalanui reported, that the "Act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold and to prevent minors from visiting such places," had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature.

Mr. Baldwin gave notice of an Act to amend Act 51 of the Laws of 1896. Referred to Printing Committee.

Mr. Paris gave notice of an Act providing for the incorporation of the Kona and Kailua Railway Co. It was read by title and took the usual course.

Mr. Carter gave notice of an Act to regulate fiduciary organizations. Read by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Carter reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 74. This bill relates to awa licenses, which the report recommends be tabled until final action is taken upon the Dispensary bill. So ordered.

Mr. Carter also reported from the same committee on Senate bill 73, relating to poll, school and road taxes. It was recommended that the bill be tabled, with Senate bills 24 and 75, which relate to the same subject, until the report of the Committee on Taxation is ready.

Mr. Achi was strongly opposed to delaying bill 73. He thought that the people wished to have passed; he did not believe the committee on taxation would ever report, and Senator Cecil Brown was sure to filibuster, if the committee did report. He was in favor of considering the bill tomorrow (today).

Mr. Cecil Brown rose to a point of order that the report of the committee on bill 73 was all that was before the Senate and he moved the adoption thereof. Carried.

Mr. Carter further reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 72. This bill relates to the payment of the port of Honolulu, and the report recommends that no changes be made as proposed by bill 67, as the present charges are fair and just and in keeping with the development of the commerce of the port. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Under the order of the day Senate bill 88, appropriating \$2,500 for a school exhibit at Buffalo, New York, passed third reading.

Senate bill 71, for the protection of Hawaiian birds, their nests and eggs, after a slight amendment by Senator White passed third reading.

At noon the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following report from the Committee on Public Lands relating to the table to be considered with the appropriation bill:

Your committee to whom was referred resolution—relative to the installing of a fire alarm telegraph system in Honolulu, beg leave to report as follows:

We find that nearly all municipalities in the United States of from 2,000 inhabitants and upward, are provided with this service. Experience has shown that with the electric fire alarm, when properly installed, the greatest efficiency is assured in any municipality may possess.

If the fire department of Honolulu can receive instantaneous and accurate notification of fires while said fires are in their incipient stage, it will be enabled to arrive at the scene of said fires in the shortest possible time and to prevent or limit the damage that has been done before such damage has been done.

We have a good fire department in Honolulu, but very poor facilities for receiving notification of the existence of a fire, and nearly always much damage is done before the fire department can get to work.

In California, Oregon and Washington, our nearest neighbors, even the small towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upward have been equipped with a modern fire alarm telegraph system similar to the one now on exhibit at the fire department central station, namely: Los Angeles, 2,500; Wilkes, 2,500; Chico, 3,000; Santa Rosa, 3,000; Tulare, 2,500; Visalia, 2,500; Napa, 2,500; Fresno, 3,000; Carford, 2,500; Yuba, 2,500; Pasadena, 3,000; Riverside, 3,000; Woodland, 3,000; Vallejo, 3,000; Nevada City, 3,000; Eureka, 3,000; Santa Monica, 2,500; Santa Barbara, 3,000; Astoria, 3,000; Olympia, 3,000; Port Townsend, 3,000; and besides all the large cities, and in every instance the said systems have proven to be invaluable and have paid for themselves over and over again in the saving in fire losses and sometimes human life.

A suitable system for Honolulu will cost \$20,000, which is a small amount, taking into consideration the increased security against loss by fire that will be assured to all the people.

In consideration of these facts, we believe the establishing of this service as soon as possible, an imperative duty we owe the people at large, and therefore recommend that an item of \$20,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for this purpose.

JOHN T. BROWN, J. D. PARIS, L. NAKAPAHU.

Under the order of the day the third reading of Senate bill 63, to exempt from execution, attachment and forced sale the homestead of householders to the value of \$5,000, was taken up.

Mr. Paris thought \$5,000 exemption too much and favored amendment to \$1,000. Mr. Achi said he could not vote for the bill as it stood.

The bill passed third reading: ayes 9, noes 6.

Senate bill 24, an Act to repeal section 386 of the Civil Code relating to poll tax, was taken up and Mr. Cecil Brown moved to defer action thereon until the report of the Ways and Means Committee was received.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the bill, but thought it better to wait as the report would be in soon.

Mr. Achi was of the opinion the committee would send in a report which would snuff out this among other little bills of the people. Why not pass the bill? Why should the Senate delay and wait another week on a slow committee? Why?

Mr. Russell moved the previous question at this point and the matter was laid on the table to be taken up at some future time.

Mr. White reported from the Judiciary Committee on bills 46 and 49 as follows:

To the President of the Senate: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate bills 46 and 49, which repeal the present law of condemnation for public use and for public highways, beg leave to report as follows:

Senate bill 46 repeals section 1553 of the Civil Laws, which provides a method for fixing the compensation for property condemned for public use. While Senate bill 49 repeals all of part of Chapter III of the Civil Laws, which provides a lien upon property for public highway improvements.

As neither of these bills provide any substitute, and it must be evident to all that in many districts of the Territory new roads are needed, as well as in the towns and cities, and that on other occasions it becomes absolutely necessary that the Government should have a right to condemn property for public use, neither of which can be accomplished unless provided for by law.

Your committee recommends that both bills be authorized to fill such vacancies by written request of the Chief Justice. The bill is an amendment of section 45 of Chapter 57 of the Civil Laws of 1892, which is section 1156 of the Civil Laws.

The committee deems the amendment necessary in the interest of litigants and practitioners before the courts, and gives the power to prevent the recurrence of the present congested and overworked condition of the courts—particularly in the First Circuit.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE, G. R. CARTER, N. RUSSELL.

The report was adopted.

Mr. White further reported from the same committee as follows:

The majority of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 57, beg leave to report as follows:

This bill provides the method of procedure in case of the disqualification or inability of any Circuit Judge, or a vacancy in such office, by the substitution of a Circuit Judge of some other circuit, who shall be authorized to fill such vacancy by written request of the Chief Justice. The bill is an amendment of section 45 of Chapter 57 of the Civil Laws of 1892, which is section 1156 of the Civil Laws.

The committee deems the amendment necessary in the interest of litigants and practitioners before the courts, and gives the power to prevent the recurrence of the present congested and overworked condition of the courts—particularly in the First Circuit.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE, G. R. CARTER, N. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell asked that the report be laid on the table until the minority report could be finished.

After some discussion the report went over on motion of Mr. Russell until Thursday next.

House bill 41, passed third reading.

House bill 44, relating to school books, etc., passed third reading.

At this point Mr. Carter charged Senator White, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, with an attempt to delay a report on a bill which he claimed was overdue and threatened that the committee would remove Mr. White as chairman if he did not produce the report.

Mr. White was all smiles as he arose to reply, which he did in such an effective way that he was given two more days in which to report. In spite of Mr. Carter's protest that the chairman was only "pouring oil" down the Senate's back.

A communication was received from the House declining to agree to an amendment to bill 70, changing the seat of Circuit Court from Lahaina to Wailuku. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the bill relating to the erection of a new and wing in Honolulu pass first reading, stating that he wished to make amendments on second reading. Passed and referred to committee.

House bill 19 was referred to committee.

House bill 96 was referred to Committee on Enrollment.

Senate bill 83, relating to tailor and dressmaking shops, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate bill 85, for a steam railway to Kau and Kohala, Hawaii, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Achi moved that the bill go to special committee, and after some discussion the President appointed Baldwin (chairman), White, Paris, J. Brown and Kanaha to report upon the bill.

Senate bill 87, relating to the cultivation of taro, was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Carter presented minority reports on the following bills, explaining that he did not wish to touch business along, as there was little time left:

House bill 70, passage recommended.

House bills 9, 11, 20 and 22, same recommendation.

Senate bill 8 and House bill 18, together with Senate bills 53 and 54, followed with the same recommendation. All the above reports were laid on the table to be taken up with the majority reports.

The report on Senate bill 18 was laid on the table to be taken up for consideration with the bill.

Mr. White gave notice of an Act to provide for a Superintendent of Public Health and defining his duties and powers. On motion the bill was read by title and referred to committee.

Adjourned at 4 p. m.

A QUEER DAY IN THE HOUSE

Forty-fifth Day—Ninety-three bills introduced; eleven bills sent up for Governor's signature.

Kanaho opened the ball yesterday morning with a scathing outburst against the absentees of last Saturday morning. Mossman and Makekau also aired their views on the matter, the House finally voting on the question of rejecting Saturday's minutes.

The course was finally decided upon by a majority of 18 to 11.

Several hitherto silent members found their feet and their tongues for the first time yesterday. Achi for one, moving that the letter from the Public Works Department with regard to the road improvements in Maui be referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The Committee report on House bill No. 71, regulating all games of chance, as introduced by Makekau, found as follows:

"Gambling or gaming is nothing more or less than a simple contract made by two or more persons to undertake any chance of profit by paying a certain consideration, generally called stake money, for the same."

The bill provides for the appointment by every legislature of "three commissioners of gambling" who are to look after the licensing and regulating of the various "joints."

This means the opening of three choice plans for somebody's picking. Taro, tan, fan tan, monte, craps and che fa will be permissible in the Territory, in fact the carrying of gaming and gambling throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be wide open to the public, providing that the Organic Act's prohibition of lotteries does not prevent its passage.

The question regarding the prohibition power of the Organic Act against gaming was referred to the Attorney General.

Through the special committee on Bribery Investigation, Editor Like of Ke Aloha Aina, figuratively "mopped up the floor with himself" in abject apology for the untrue statement published in his paper that \$1500 had been used to bribe members of the House.

The committee thereupon "vindicated and exonerated the House Rule Representatives of this Island of Oahu from having any complicity in taking a bribe."

Kanaho did not think that his wounded honor had been sufficiently salved and said that he had received a letter from his constituents in Kohala stating that rumors that he had accepted a portion of the \$1500 were rife in the community, who were heaping a rock pile which would serve as a basis for a series of greetings upon his return.

Kanaho further conceded that the editor should be made to "bend the supple knee" for pardon on the floor of the House and then go to jail for thirty days.

It looked like a close call for Like to interview a rock pile, rather than Kanaho, Monsarrat, being also after the editorial board, but Mahoe's gentler pleadings prevailed and the committee's report was adopted. Like's written apology goes into the Journal.

House bill 83, relating to the prohibition of laws, passed a first reading, and the native side of the House, Ewaliko, Kanaho, Kelliko and Hahoe feeling that if it could not be printed and published in Hawaiian, as well as English, the bill ought to be thrown out.

Prendergast, in seconding the rejection of the measure, scored Attorney General Dole and Judge Frear for not giving the Hawaiians due representation in the Organic Act, knowing at the time that the majority of the natives did not understand English.

Robertson thereupon not sarcastically and then indignantly, saying that the position taken by the members who had just spoken, would render inoperative every act that had been passed. Every Hawaiian is now a citizen since the precious boon of the ballot has been granted to them. The color line should not be drawn here, nor should there be any ranting about native rights. English is the official and only recognized language of the American citizen.

"It is probable that both Mr. Dole and Judge Frear gave credit to the Hawaiians for having more sense than has been just shown by some of the members. It is a pity that they did not rise to the occasion and show that the census, so as to fix them five years they are patriotic citizens. There are taxpayers who can neither speak Hawaiian or English, why, then, should the bill be published in the languages of those taxpayers?"

"At present there is no officer whose duty it is to publish the laws passed, and it is vital that such an officer should be appointed."

Makekau's amendment to publish the bills in both English and Hawaiian finally passed.

Senate bill 36, relating to the appointment of bailiffs, gave rise to over an hour's discussion as to whether the bill under consideration consisted of six sections, or had been amended to five. Recourse to the Journal showed that section 5, relative to the appropriation of the bailiffs' salaries had been stricken out.

In the midst of the discussion Robertson moved to adjourn.

The show of hands disclosed about five in favor of the motion, as against over twenty to the contrary. Despite the evident disparity, Robertson declared the House adjourned, and started to lock up his desk, preparatory to departure.

The majority of the House rose simultaneously in indignation at the question of the vote. Emmeluth's usually tranquil baritone sounding above the rest.

Akina, however, took no notice, beyond remarking "that if any one wants the chair they can take it," and vanished out of the door.

Vice Speaker Beckley was prompt to see the evident feeling of the House, and grasping the situation, took the chair and called the House to order.

The question on the previous vote for adjournment was put, and a rising vote declared the motion lost.

Prendergast then moved the rejection of Gillilan's bill, but the House was still too wrought up over Akina's arbitrary ruling to get down to business. The abrupt methods of Akina's members have been getting more pronounced of late, and today's action seemed suggestive of a desire to block general procedure.

Makekau introduced a resolution which was not interpreted, but was evidently a strong objection to the Speaker's actions.

Emmeluth, Mahoe and Dickey, the latter of whom voted on the minority report for adjournment, deprecated the resolution, while agreeing that Akina's autocratic methods were subject to censure. Dickey praised the House's officers, including the Speaker, as being better than the Senate's.

Makekau then withdrew his resolution. The press was unable to procure a literal translation of the resolution, Secretary Meheula conveniently losing it amid the House archives, but the text was to the effect that the Speaker be removed from his chair.

The much debated Senate bill 26 was then, upon Makekau's motion, deferred until today.

During the last half hour many of the members, including all the Republicans, quietly vacated their seats, and silently stole away, until an observant member noticed that only sixteen were left, or not enough to order a suspension of the rules; whereupon Dickey moved for adjournment, which was this time carried into execution.

BUSINESS DONE.

Report of the public land committee on House bill 71, relating to all games of chance, deferred until an answer be received from the attorney general in regard to the standing of the Organic Act on games of chance.

House bill 19, relating to sale of alcohol (third reading). Passed, 17-13.

House bill 53, granting right to lay wires to Oahu Ice and Electric Company (third reading). Passed, 18-12.

House bill 82, relating to promulgation of laws, passed by an amended form by a unanimous vote.

Senate bill 26, relating to the exemption of property from attachment (third reading). Passed, 20-9.

Senate bill 36, relating to appointment of bailiffs. Laid over, 16-12.

House bill 41, appropriating \$10,000 for use of Delegate Wilcox (Gillilan). Rejected.

Committee on fire claims bill appointed by House bill 71, with Messrs. Makaina and Puukii.

House bill 82, relating to promulgation of laws, deferred until today.

ISLAND SECURITIES.

The Stock Market During the Past Week.

During the fore part of the week the sugar securities experienced a decided downward tendency. Stocks reached their lowest ebb at the close of Wednesday's session on the Exchange, but at the morning session the following day a revival occurred in both Wahiua and Oahu. The rise in these securities has had a beneficial effect on other securities. They say there are many buying orders in the market and that with the redemption of the Hawaiian Government bonds which will take place within the next two weeks, improvement in the local stock situation is bound to come.

Wahiua sold as low as 115, and closed Friday with a bid of 116 1/2, no sales. A few shares were offered at 116 1/2. Oahu Sugar sold as low as 12 1/2, but closed Friday at 15 1/2 bid, 17 1/2 asked. Sales of Wahiua have been made as low as 27 1/2. There are no shares in the market at this figure, there being several large buying orders at this quotation. One broker, however, offered a fair-sized block at 27 1/2.

Hawaiian Agricultural is 31 1/2 asked; Honolulu, 16 1/2 bid, 17 1/2 asked; Sugar, 41 1/2 asked; Oahu Sugar sold at 35 1/2, but at the week at that figure, Wahiua Mill was offered as low as 95; Pioneer Mill, 115; Pepeekeo, 155.

Among the miscellaneous there were some sales of McIlroye at 8, buyer 30 days; cash sales at 7 1/2. A few shares of paid-up McIlroye sold as low as 10, but the stock has since recovered to 11 1/2 bid, 12 asked. There was little or nothing doing in Kihoh or Olua. First National Bank stock was sold during the week at 165, the stock closing Friday at 167 asked. Among the miscellaneous stocks, People's is 45 bid, 50 asked; 165 is asked for Oahu Railway; 15 for Mutual Telephone.

Bond quotations remain practically the same; 98 1/2 is bid for Government 5's; 96 asked for Government 5's; 100 bid for Oahu plantation; 105 bid for Oahu Railway; 100 for Oahu plantation; par asked for Rapid Transit.

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THE WILCOX MEETING

THE Wilcox-Humphreys' scheme to make the Home Rule party a tail to the Sewall Republican Kite, was broached at Foster Hall last evening. A large and representative gathering of Hawaiians was present. Kalanokalanui was chairman, Kaula vice-chairman and Nakookoo secretary.

Delegate Wilcox, with Ned Bush as interpreter, made a lengthy and adroit address. The Hawaiians present, knowing the inside meaning of the proposal they understood that Wilcox would make, were loaded for him. Seeing their ugly mood Wilcox started in to tone them down. He told them how well he had been received on all sides at Washington, trying to arouse their national pride in him as a representative. "Many people tried to cast me down," said Wilcox; "there were letters from here calling me an adventurer and other bad names; my letters to Aguinaldo were dug up and printed and George Gear went personally to Washington to get the house to declare my seat vacant. It was not long, however, before Gear dropped on his knees before me and asked to be forgiven. The Bible says we must forgive our enemies and I forgive him. That was right according to Scripture; but deep down in my heart I had it in for Gear. But it was not only Christian to forgive him, but it showed me to be a statesman and a diplomat. I knew it would be bad to fight the nominee of the President; to permit him to be confirmed would make me friends. After I had forgiven Gear, Senators and Members came to me and said: 'You are an extraordinary man—after all that man has done to you you forgive him and heap coils of fire on his head. You are a diplomat.'"

Wilcox went on to say that Senators and Representatives had advised him, when he appeared at Washington, to stay in the Independent party, though some of them had changed their minds since. They asked him who had elected him? He said the Hawaiians had. Who voted for Prince David? Some few Hawaiians, was his reply. Who for Sam Parker? The foreigners, the haoles, he had answered. Then as a representative of the Hawaiian people only he had been chosen for great honor.

"The Delegate from Porto Rico, the Delegates from Arizona and New Mexico—who heard of them? No one. It was always the Delegate from Hawaii who was brought to the front. I was invited to the White House, was honored at the Inaugural Ball, was on a committee to wait on the President. No Delegate in Congress was ever before shown so much respect. At first the Democrats were the most friendly to me; but after I had refuted Gear's charges and shown him that I bore no malice, the Republicans came around and shook hands."

By this time Wilcox's audience had begun to look at him admiringly and he then approached the confines of the Humphreys' scheme.

"I have been advised at Washington," he said, "to come home and advise you about your political future. What I want to say is what has been put into my mouth by wise men, your true friends. They bid me say to the Hawaiians, 'If you want to make your Delegate great and powerful at Washington, send him back as a Republican. Never send a Delegate who is not a native Hawaiian and a Republican. The Republicans pass all the laws. They have the good things to give. They can make every Hawaiian a president of land in his own country.' I do not want," continued Wilcox, "to be like a tall coconut tree which yields no fruit. But I will not make any formal proposition tonight. You know in a general way what it is to be, so go home now and sleep over it, and tomorrow night come back to this hall and have your say. Whatever you decide

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

The voice was the voice of Wilcox but the hand was the hand of Humphreys.

We hope the Governor, in the imminent presence of smallpox, will veto the anti-vaccination bill.

Somebody has deprived comic opera of a rare treat by not being here to dramatize the Legislature.

Let us hope that Aguinaldo's oath of allegiance to the United States will hold him longer than did his \$400,000 oath of allegiance to Spain.

A change in the management of the General Land Office, which is predicted in our special Washington correspondence, might have important results in Hawaii.

The aggressive course of the allies will be to blame if all China now flames in revolt. By their looting, their sentences and their raids, the allies have alarmed the whole people of the Mongol Empire and a reign of terror may result.

Home Rule legislators concluded to take a Saturday off and amused themselves with the theory that the day would not count in the sixty days for which the Legislature was called. That they will perhaps find out differently does not worry them much seeing that the salary will go on as usual.

Since Wilcox's return the Queen has had little chance to be heard in the politics of the Home Rule party, but it is likely that the conspiracy to turn the Hawaiian vote over to Sewall and Humphreys will bring her friends to the front with their battle axes. Liliuokalani is not ready to see her people robbed and plundered to make political capital for carpet-bag office-seekers.

There is nothing better politically for the Hawaiians to do than to become Republicans and Democrats, as other Americans are. The attempt to have a party of their own was foredoomed to failure. They are in peril, however, of being made the tools of conscienceless adventurers who want to use them for purposes of which they know nothing and by which they would fare badly both as politicians and as a people. That the Wilcox-Humphreys deal is purely mercenary in its aims is patent to everybody who knows the men.

The local experiment station, of which Mr. J. G. Smith is in charge, announces, through the Advertiser, that it has a variety of seeds which will be freely given to those who want them for planting. Some of these seeds are of forage plants which might prove desirable to farmers and dairymen. It is the purpose of the experiment station to ascertain what Hawaii can raise to advantage in the way of shrubs, plants and trees and introduce them here. The service promises to be a great help to island agriculture, much of the present work being unscientific in its methods and profitless in its results.

Wilcox did not quite dare to spring his trap last night but he showed the Home Rulers what it was. The Delegate has apparently taken a contract to deliver the Hawaiian vote to Humphreys and Sewall, in return, as it is said, for the promise of a fine Consular position in Italy. Whether the pledge of some Republican support for the \$10,000 gift enterprise goes with the deal we cannot at present writing tell. This evening the Home Rule leaders will vote on a formal proposition, but unless a night's sleep has changed their minds they are not likely to accept it. The Queen and her party are bitterly opposed to the whole proceeding.

We shall rely upon Secretaries Meheula and Cayless to return the desks and type-writers, paid for by the Territory, which were delivered at their private lodgings. Not for a moment, of course, would we suggest that they intend to keep them, but in the rush and flurry of Honolulu life they might forget the fact that the Territory is the owner of the property. And let us suggest to Secretary Meheula, who probably never posted himself upon the intricacies of a type-writer, that it is not a toy for children to play with; also that the desk cannot be used to the best advantage as a kitchen table. The Territory, when it gets back its chattels, would like to find them in good condition.

We have had various inquiries as to the identity of Colonel Mazuma and hear that some of the Home Rule statesmen have been looking for his name on the hotel registers. The Colonel, as we hasten to explain to all inquiring souls, is an impersonal evil principle, whose family name, Mazuma, is Hebrew for money. He has the power of taking many corporal shapes. At times he might look like a man interested in tramways or in liquor or in cinch bills; he might be tall or short on occasion—though he is never "short" in a colloquial sense—and he might sometimes appear with a smooth face and at others with a full black beard. He never needs to be searched for, so Home Rule legislators have no need of inquiring for him at the hotels. When he wants to see anybody he does the calling himself, hence curiosity among legislators will be the more quickly satisfied if they merely wait in their customary haunts until he appears.

FOOLING THE HAWAIIANS.

Quiet but careful inquiry into the scheme to induce the Home Rulers to change their party name to Republican develops the following facts:

The prime-mover is not Delegate Wilcox but A. S. Humphreys, political judge of the First District Court. Humphreys argues that if he can induce the Home Rulers to call themselves Republicans he can say to Washington: "You see that the Hawaiians would not come into the party for Dole when they hate, but that they easily succumbed to my influence." That, in his opinion, would make himself and Sewall such a political power at Washington that they could get the upper hand in island politics and absorb all the higher offices for themselves and their white friends. It would leave the way open, they think, for Sewall to be the next Governor and for the distribution of the higher administrative offices of the Territory among the home politicians who sustained Sewall last year in his fight with Dole. We hear from Washington that Sewall will return to Hawaii soon to stay; also that the object of importing Tom Pritch is to run him into Congress as a successor to Wilcox, placing the latter with some consular position in Italy.

A relative of Humphreys named MacDonald—another carpet-bagger—has been spoken of for the office of High Sheriff. It is believed that the Hawaiians will be satisfied with the control of the Legislature and of various county offices, leaving the things of real value to the Humphreys' machine. Humphreys himself would like to be Mayor of Honolulu, believing that he could eventually mount from that office to a higher one, choosing when the time came between such posts as Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The whole conspiracy has for its object the overturn of the "missionaries" on the one hand and the prevention of complete native ascendancy on the other. The Humphreys' junta believes that a little soft-soap for the native politicians will induce them to take a convenient back seat while a dozen or more of home carpet-baggers occupy the choice boxes. All they want of the natives are votes; and those they think they can get through Wilcox, whose anxiety to return to Italy as a representative of the United States is already evident to his close friends.

How the scheme will work, depends on the fighting and staying powers of Senator White and other Home Rulers who have denied the right of Wilcox or any one else to sell them out to a syndicate of white politicians.

A PITIABLE EXHIBITION.

Those who are running this Legislature seem to be more intent on getting an extra session, with its \$200 per capita salary allowance, than to devise ways and means for carrying on the Territorial government. The crying need of the day is a method of raising revenue. The Treasury is nearly empty; the major sources of financial supply under the Republic have been cut off; nothing is doing with the genuine revenue bills; instead, the majority in the Senate and House are carrying on Limelickin Club debates and proposing to squander money that is not in sight on Tom, Dick and Harry and to impose an extra session with all its burden of expense upon the taxpayers.

By adopting such a policy as this, Hawaiians hurt themselves politically as much as they hurt the Territory financially. They forget that their capacity for self government is on trial and that Washington, through an hundred eyes, is watching them to see if the welfare of the people here demands any changes in the Organic law. So far, the best friends of the Hawaiians have watched the course of the Legislature with an anxious and chagrin. Of the powerful white element that stood by the Queen against the revolutionists of 1893; that sustained her in her contention with the Provisional government; that suffered for her and with her in 1895; that fought annexation up to the day that Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller raised the Stars and Stripes on the old abode of the Monarchy, it would be difficult to find one of any standing who would not urge this Legislature for its own sake as well as that of the Territory to attend to business and see that the legitimate wants of the Territory are provided for.

So far, however, the advice of friends and the criticism of foes have been wasted. It is now the forty-third day of the session and but seven bills have gone to the Governor, not one of them touching the question of revenue except to muddle it. Where the money is to come from to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government no one has so far pointed out, though a plan favored by those among the Home Rulers who have thought of the matter at all, is likely to prove unconstitutional. It would have been a great way to commend the Hawaiian Solons to the President and Congress if they had, at the beginning of the session, put a committee at work on the revenue with instructions to advise with men like Mr. Irwin, Mr. Damon, Mr. Cecil Brown, Mr. Cooke, Mr. P. C. Jones and others as to the scientific principles of raising funds for public purposes. Instead of that, the committee and the Legislature have frittered away their time on purely ineffectual debates which would put even the original Limelickin Club to shame.

No doubt the Home Rulers think that whatever may happen here, Wilcox can save them from ill-consequences at Washington; but the plain truth was told them the other day by Congressman Hill when he said, in effect, that Wilcox had no influence there.

The Board of Health acted with good judgment in not letting the soldiers from the infected transport come ashore. There was no more reason to take risks from them than from civilians. No assurance of safety to the people of Honolulu went with the proposition to house the force at the Kalaiki Detention Camp as that immediate locality has a rather large population of natives and Asiatics who take such diseases quickly and carry them far. Hayonet quarantines are not very effective against the germs of smallpox. What is needed is a wide intervening zone of water or land. We are badly off in these respects at Honolulu, but would be worse off if we had to take infected people to our wharves, carry them on our railroad and lodge them within the inhabited limits of the town.

It is a pity that the striking employees of the Honolulu Iron Works cannot settle their differences with the company and prevent the sending abroad of the \$100,000 worth of work which the company is about to transfer, owing to the inability of getting the work done here. If, as is stated, the claims of the strikers have been reduced to a demand for the dismissal of one employee who is distasteful to them, it would seem to be in their own interests as well as in the interests of the community, that such a comparatively insignificant point should be abandoned. A round hundred thousand dollars is no inconsiderable sum to send abroad at this time. If the strike is settled it may be held here, if not this amount will be paid to foreign machine shops.

Prince Cupid, in his occasional efforts to erase the color line is making the Hawaiian name more formidable throughout the world than his uncle, King Kalakaua, succeeded in doing with his six Australian field pieces, his company of household troops, his man-of-war Kaimiloa, and his Samoan Ambassador, Ned Bush. The Prince began his foreign tour by knocking down a Yankee in Canada, and again signaled it at Geneva by pulling the nose of a German nobleman, thrashing his seconds and doing up some interfering waiters. With remarkable self-restraint he withheld his punitive "right" from the judicial nose of the Swiss magistrate who fined him \$500. His Highness has now gone to South Africa, carrying the terrors of the Hawaiian name among the exultant British and the disheartened Boers. What the effect will be on the general state of the world is something we wait to hear about with the natural solicitude of peace-loving men.

We are surprised that Representative Gilliland should have allowed himself to be misled into framing a bill to make Delegate Wilcox a president of \$10,000. That is what Humphreys' proposal amounts to, however much it may be disguised as one to enable Mr. Wilcox to meet incidental expenses at Washington. Representative Gilliland ought to know that, if \$10,000 were given to the Hawaiian Delegate, he would "blow it in" as the phrase goes, in having a big time, and that Hawaii would not get a nickel's worth of benefit. As it is, Wilcox, who, in salary, mileage and clerk allowances, gets about \$7,500 a year, is a hindrance, rather than a help to any Hawaiian bill. Ten thousand dollars more would not give him any new qualifications, but would probably assist in making him an even more worthless representative than he is. The subsidy scheme, furthermore, is bound to get its author in bad odor with the taxpayers, a fact which Mr. Gilliland perhaps overlooked.

The Advertiser's expose of the Wilcox-Humphreys scheme to "work" the Hawaiian politicians for the personal advantage of the two conspirators and their home friends, came like a bombshell in a dining room. The most ridiculous exhibition was made by the very little Bulletin which ran screaming to Wilcox saying: "Tell them it isn't so, tell them it isn't so!" while Bob, always complaisant when it comes to yielding up a fib, responded: "Of course it isn't. Why I don't know where Mr. Hum—what's his name? Oh yes, Mr. Humphreys' lives." It was difficult, under the circumstances, for Wilcox to recall the name of his political sidepartner without being prompted, and this, the Bulletin assured its hundred and fifty subscribers, was proof, strong as Holy Writ, that the story of the deal was false. As further assurance on that point might possibly be needed, Wilcox was quoted as saying that he did not care who held the local offices. Think of that! As His Lordship Bishop Willis sometimes remarks in the heat of controversy: "What unmitigated check!"

THE COMING PORTO RICANS

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—After three days' detention in midstream of the Mississippi river, the Porto Rican emigrants on the steamer Californian were taken ashore and shipped westward on the Southern Pacific. During the stay in the river three days of amiable another having already succumbed on the voyage from Porto Rico. When the train was ready to start one of the emigrants named Moellers and a relative of his, together with their wives and seven children, refused to go with the party, and every endeavor on the part of the agents could not induce them to move. They claimed that they had had insufficient food during the trip and that though one of the children was seriously ill it received scarcely any medical attention. The man, Moellers, finally declared himself a Spanish citizen and made an appeal to Don Pedro Solio, the Spanish Consul, to assist them. They are utterly destitute, and nearly all are ill. They have been given some assistance by kindhearted people, and a local physician is treating them gratis. Consul Solio has not yet taken any action. The agent of the Hawaiian Planters' Association offered to pay the families' board in New Orleans for a week if they would continue on to Honolulu, but they flatly refused and only desire to be sent back to Ponce.

It is claimed that the steamer Californian remained three days in the river so as to make close connection with the Pacific Mail steamer, it being cheaper to house the emigrants in the vessel than on shore in California.

EL PASO, Tex., April 8.—Dysentery is said to have been carried westward here among 865 Porto Rican emigrants bound for Hawaii, who passed through this city today, and at this point the bodies of two children who had died were taken charge of by an undertaker to be buried.

The natives occupied twenty-five cars, running in two sections. Doctors Fulton and Jennings, accompanying them, have their hands full, for the emigrants are all more or less indisposed. Maternal Abris, a native of Porto Rico, is with the party in the capacity of a newspaper reporter, and will write about the trip and the new home of the emigrants for La Democrata, a paper published at Ponce.

These emigrants will not be taken to San Francisco, but will be put aboard a ship at Santa Monica, Cal.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

Smallpox is prevalent at Panama.

There may be a gloomier lamp trust.

French strikes are threatening disaster.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is recovering.

Smallpox is said to be seriously sick.

A rich gold strike is reported in Western Idaho.

George G. Cannon is reported as sinking rapidly.

There is an epidemic of smallpox in Kansas City.

Much sickness is reported among the Porto Ricans.

Mexican grain crops have been greatly damaged by frosts.

There is a lively fight on between rival railroads in Utah.

The condition of Dean Farrar at Canterbury is very critical.

The labor situation in England is said to be daily growing worse.

Recent investigations show a great increase of vice in Germany.

Mike Conley, the pugilist, is wanted for a murder committed in Ohio.

J. C. McCook, the American Consul at Dawson, is ill with pneumonia.

Andrew Carnegie's proposed Pennsylvania Railroad will not be built.

James Callahan, the Cudahy knapper, has entered a plea of not guilty.

John M. B. Bill, formerly the United States Minister to Korea, is dead.

Prince Hatzfeldt, son-in-law of the late C. P. Huntington, is in New York.

Zola has been restored to his position as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

It is reported that there is a revolutionary plot in the Republic of Mexico.

Philanthropist Carnegie is driven to his wife's end to escape charity delegates.

The \$20,000 residence of J. E. Meyer, near San Jose, was destroyed by fire last week.

Herman D. Armour of New York, sustained a stroke of paralysis but may recover.

Shasta fruit crop is said to be almost a complete loss on account of frost.

President and Mrs. McKinley dined with Senator and Mrs. Hanna on April 8.

An advance of wages has averted the threatened trouble on the Lake Shore railroad.

Dr. T. H. McIntyre, pastor of St. James' M. E. Church of Chicago, has resigned.

It is said that Italy is likely to be given a free hand in Tripoli by the French Republic.

In a quarrel over a 15-cent crap game one Des Moines boy shot another through the head.

The physician of Omaha is trying to collect a judgment of \$1,800 from Mrs. Leslie Carter.

Ben. Fairbanks, the well-known gambler, was killed in a runaway last week at Tucson.

A girl of 14, who has been a bride for one year, is suing for divorce in the Chicago courts.

General Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by his daughter, is in California for a pleasure trip.

Chicago wants McKinley to stop there two days on his return from the Pacific Coast in June.

George Murphy Smith, the London publisher, who brought out Thackeray's works, is dead.

Ben. D. Fairbanks, a pioneer citizen of Tucson, A. T., was thrown from a buggy and killed.

Lieut. Gen. Vlaszki, who is in disgrace by reprimand from the Czar, has fled from Russia.

The number of idle men left by the closing of factories are causing great anxiety in Russia.

Only two out of forty-five Chinese applicants at the San Diego immigration office were admitted.

Mrs. J. L. Newcomb of New York bequeathed two million dollars to Tulane College, New Orleans.

The corpses of two Cubans have been found near Santiago. They had fought a duel with machetes.

Jennie Yeomans, the actress, was dragged by a New York street car and seriously injured recently.

There is a plan to consolidate all the big machinery and stationary engine plants of the United States.

A Russian company, backed by the Government, has secured control of the Persian transportation affairs.

Loubet, the French President, is being given a warm welcome in his travels along the Mediterranean coast.

The inventor of a blast furnace has sued Andrew Carnegie for \$50,000 for alleged infringement of patent.

Pinkerton has positively identified the new-found Gatinsborough painting as the one stolen from Lockett Agnew.

A tie was lashed across the railroad in Shasta county in an attempt to wreck the north-bound passenger train.

The Standard Oil people have completed their smelter combine and now control the copper and silver yield.

Employees of the Central Railroad of New Jersey are secretly balloting to determine whether they shall strike.

The leaders of the Macedonian Committee at Sofia, Bulgaria, have been arrested and their building sealed up.

Anxiety is felt for General Service, who is operating on the Moroccan border and whose whereabouts is unknown.

Under date of April 8 it is said that Russia has no intention of giving up Manchuria and feels bitterly the blow to her prestige.

Two Harvard students are under the doctor's care as a result of undergoing the initiatory ceremonies of college secret societies.

A child named Gilman, the actress, is the victim of blood poison ensuing from a surgical operation, and it is thought she cannot recover.

Three thousand Nome letters, dating back as far as January 15, were brought to Seattle on April 8 by the steamer City of Seattle.

ATTY. GEN. KNOX IS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, who succeeds Attorney General Griggs at the head of the Department of Justice, was sworn in at 10:30 this morning in the cabinet room of the White House. There were present President McKinley, Mr. Knox's youngest son, Philander C. Knox Jr., and Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath. Justice Shiras is an old friend of the new attorney general. Mr. Knox was accompanied to the White House by C. D. Cooper, who is Attorney General Griggs' private secretary, and who may continue with Mr. Knox after taking the oath. Mr. Knox remained with the President until the cabinet assembled.

The Stimulus

of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Reason, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

LOSSES BY THE STRIKE

THE strike at the Honolulu Iron Works has taken a new phase.

The Iron Works has large contracts on hand and the strikers assume that the company could not afford to remain idle with the obligations incidental to these contracts unmet. The Iron Works Co. has, however, made resistance to the strikers' demands a matter of principle and has refused to acquiesce in them no matter what the consequences may be. The company holds that compliance would be to virtually turn over the business of the company to the control of the Union, the latter having demanded at the start that none but members of the union shall be employed and that the union shall fix the rate of wages, and that a certain employee or employees shall be discharged at the demand of the union.

The Iron Works company has been endeavoring to get machinists from the coast and has obtained some who have gone to work. It has also been utilizing members of its force usually engaged in other departments.

The amount of work on hand, is, however, so large that the company does not propose to wait any longer for a possible settlement or until enough machinists can be obtained to do all the work required, but Mr. Hedemann, the manager, will leave by the Mariposa tomorrow for the coast, taking with him plans and specifications for about \$100,000 worth of work which he will distribute among the machine shops on the coast and the East.

As this work consists of about seventy-five per cent of labor it seems that \$75,000 worth of labor money which would otherwise be spent in this city in the next few months will be sent abroad.

It is understood that the strikers have now reduced their demands to the discharge of the foreman. The Iron Works company claim that the grounds of dissatisfaction are insufficient and decline to discharge him.

In view of the fact that the original demands of the strikers involving any matter of principle, have been waived by them, it would seem to be the part of wisdom as far as they are concerned, to abandon the demand for the discharge of a single workman.

Many of the individual strikers have expressed their desire to return to work but claim that they are afraid to do so unless the Union acts as a whole. It is up to the Union to say what it will do in the matter, and it is understood that a meeting of some of the principal members will be held today to decide.

WINDING UP THE BOER WAR

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the War Office under date of Pretoria, April 8, says: "Plumer has occupied Pietersburg with slight opposition. He captured two locomotives and thirty-nine trucks."

The capture of Pietersburg is regarded here as important. The place is the terminus of the railway, and has been the capital of the Boer government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole Northern Railway is now in the hands of the British.

According to Lord Kitchener's dispatch only one officer and one man were killed. The Boers evacuated the town during the night prior to Plumer's arrival, after blowing up two trucks laden with ammunition.

Lord Kitchener reports the capture of sixteen prisoners, fifty horses and the depot of war stores at Bochnan's Kop, Orange River Colony.

As an offset the commander in chief reports that a hundred men of the British Lancers and Imperial Yeomanry were attacked by 400 Boers to the northward of Aberdeen, Cape Colony, and that after several hours fighting the British were surrounded and captured, with the exception of twenty-five, who succeeded in making their escape.

Wants \$10,000 Damages.

S. Ahmi by his attorney, George J. Ahmi, has commenced suit against W. H. Cornwell, Jr., in the Circuit Court in Walluku to recover the sum of \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment. Recently Ahmi was arrested on a warrant sworn out by defendant, charging him with the larceny of cattle. Ahmi was arrested and a hearing was had before Judge McKay of the District Court at Walluku. At the hearing, it developed that one of Colonel Cornwell's calves was found branded with Ahmi's brand, but there was no evidence produced to show that Ahmi did the branding or even knew that it had been done. Thereupon Ahmi was discharged, and the present suit is an outcome of the criminal proceedings.—Maui News.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKER—Attorney at Law and U. S. District Judge, Honolulu, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897,

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Sugar Interests of Australia are Endangered.

Australian sugar planters are having trouble in getting a supply of desirable field laborers to take the place of the kanakas, who will eventually quit work. The planters are opposed to the importation of Asiatics, and yet there seems to have been offered no suggestion as to what other labor can be obtained. While laborers have been tried, but the experiment seems doubtful. The white men, it is stated in the Australian papers, are physically capable of doing the work, but their mental twist, such as to make them almost unbearable. No mention is made of importing the American negro to perform the work, but there seems a disposition to bring in laborers from Polynesia. The South Sea Islands will be secured in the attempt to secure more field workers. "Colored" laborers with the Australians means persons from the South Seas.

The Queenslanders hint at the annihilation of the sugar industry unless the proper class of laborers can be retained. It believes that the industry will be killed unless the sources of labor are left as they are, and is firm in the belief that the salvation of the industry lies in the continued importation of South Sea Islanders.

This opens up a new field for the Hawaiian sugar planters in case the present importation of Porto Ricans, American negroes, and Louisiana Italians do not come up to the standard expected of them.

The Queenslanders in a recent issue says:

The employment of colored alien labor in the sugar industry of Queensland has long been a fruitful theme of controversy among legislators and others who, not content with the actual facts of the case, have been prone to view the presence of the Polynesian laborer more in the light of sentiment than in that of practical utility. The portentous announcement of the federal prime minister, amidst the eventual abolition of the kanaka laborer has kindled anew a feeling of great concern among planters both great and small. It has created a feeling of unrest which in its turn shows that the planters are sincere in their belief that the extermination of the industry is inevitable if the only reliable labor available is, at this stage, withdrawn.

Is there any danger of the annihilation of the industry, or even the staying of its progress for an indefinite time, if the means of maintaining the present labor conditions are cut off? This and many other contingencies which converge on the sugar industry in Queensland crowd upon the mind as we embark on an account of investigation among the planters. It is the intention to visit the whole of the sugar districts of the State, and to give as far as practicable, the details associated with the cultivation and harvesting of the sugar cane; and as the story is unfolded it is hoped that many who, while discussing the desirability of a "white Australia," will learn that prejudice has in a vast number of instances usurped the place of honest inquiry.

In every part of the world where sugar cane is produced the menial work connected with it is performed by colored labor. The reason is obvious because the climate conditions essential to the growth of the product from the natural living element of the class of the human race. The colored man being indigenous to parts of the earth so circumstanced maintains his powers of endurance under conditions that the white man, nurtured in temperate climates, finds it impossible to sustain. The fact that Queensland is the only country in the world that has tried the experiment of sugar cane growing without the aid of black labor, and that experiment, as is well known to those engaged in the industry, was a dismal failure. About thirteen years ago a royal commission appointed for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry into the black labor question in this State, reported that "if colored labor be withdrawn from the plantations the extinction of the sugar industry must speedily follow." We must therefore, while keeping in view the facts then existent, ascertain how far the present condition of the industry would be maintained, should the colored labor from our sugar fields, even along the lines suggested by Mr. Barton.

With the possibility of the extinction of the sugar industry—an industry which forms the chief producing element in our tropics—a number of collateral issues crop up, suggesting possible events of great national importance to the Australian commonwealth. Settling aside for the nonce what may be considered the parochial aspect of the case, the maintaining and fostering of the sugar and other tropical industries presents a feature in our rural and political economy that should command more than passing attention from Australian legislators. Australia as a commonwealth has acquired a great heritage in her tropical lands, great in their versatile productivity. These lands are adapted for many crops besides sugar: coffee, tea, cotton, and many other products grow luxuriantly, but the great desideratum is labor to produce them, labor suited to the requirements. The South Sea Islander seems to be the only reliable, and least undesirable laborer, from a social point of view, obtainable at present. The late Mr. Johnston once remarked that "the true bulwark and defense of a country are the breasts of free men," and it may be said that the true bulwark and defense of our tropical shores can be maintained by the encouragement of a thrifty population—that bold class of yeomanry which is a country's strength. Australia has an area of a little over 3,000,000 square miles, and of this 1,145,000 square miles lie north of the tropic of Capricorn. According to Coghlan, the New South Wales statistician, the summer heat in the northern portion of Australia ranges between 85 degrees and 95 degrees. He states that a considerable area of this territory is not adapted for colonization by European races. Herein lies the danger of Asiatic hordes coming in. Our only chance to obviate such a contingency is to continue to occupy and make productive as large a portion of the northern areas as possible, obtaining labor (suited to the stress of climate), to perform the hard work under the supervision of the white man until he is able to take it up himself, or is proved to be physically unfit for the task.

The white labor problem in Australia cannot be solved. These laborers

are constantly striking for higher wages. They do not wish their backs and hands to be restricted to menial work, and they are a very mobile class and their prohibition to the islands would be hailed with satisfaction and the principal objection would be that the Chinese there have every penny of their wages and send it back to their native land, in marked contrast to the kanakas.

The following is taken from the Queenslanders:

When the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by America the government of that country made it a stipulation that sugar produced on the islands should be admitted free of duty into the United States provided the work of growing the sugar was performed by either white or kanaka labor. Asiatic labor not to be permitted. The difficulty arose in the number of Asiatics on the islands at the time they were annexed, and as it was found impossible to get sufficient whites or Kanakas to do the work an amnesty was granted to the planters for employing Asiatics—principally Japanese. In the meantime, agents were sent to the United States and Canada to recruit white laborers for the sugar industry in the islands, as it was announced that the continuance of the Japanese labor would not be permitted indefinitely. Several gangs of white laborers were brought to the islands, and good contract prices given, but the men tired of the work and paid the colored laborers to do the work for them. Thus the labor question in the Hawaiian Islands remains as it began, a contentious one. The American government, however, recognizes the importance of the industry, and, while denying the necessity of doing away with the Japanese laborers and other Asiatics, is desirous of offering some alternative regarding labor for sugar growing before taking steps that may lead to its annihilation. In this we see the light in which the Asiatic is regarded in America. The kanaka is not looked upon as a menace to the social or commercial conditions of the country, but the Asiatic is considered to be a most formidable rival, in many walks of life, to the European.

The Queenslanders, in speaking of the Bundaberg district:

The kanaka was considered the most reliable laborer for the sugar fields, and steps were taken to secure a number of them from the South Sea Islands, in which the Asiatic is regarded in America. The kanaka is not looked upon as a menace to the social or commercial conditions of the country, but the Asiatic is considered to be a most formidable rival, in many walks of life, to the European.

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Two Steamers Will Pay Fines.

The local customs authorities are awaiting the arrival at this port of two steamships, which will be obliged to hand over a little cash to Uncle Sam as fines for violations of the customs law.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking and the Toyo Misen Kaisha America Maru have been guilty of violations of the law in regard to alien passengers. Both of the vessels will be heavily fined and their next coming to Honolulu will not be the happiest events in their existences.

Three Japanese who were being taken to Japan in the City of Peking were permitted to land here by the steamship people. They had already been refused to land at San Francisco from Japan, but came back to Honolulu and landed here and went back to the Coast on the Zealandia.

Upon arriving at San Francisco on the Zealandia they got ashore without any trouble and without any questions being asked.

THE TENNIS CLUB MUSIC

The Hawaiian Tennis Club concert last evening was a brilliant success, and from the first number on the program until the close the enthusiastic appreciation evinced by the audience showed their realization of the fact that they were being given a rare musical treat.

The overture, "Fairies," by Wray Taylor's Amateur Orchestra, was very pleasingly rendered; and Mr. Chas. Eklund, who followed, was in particularly good voice. After his tenor solo, "Drevesing," the audience would not be satisfied until an encore had been won from Mr. Eklund.

Miss Lola Barber's violin solo, "Fantasia," was the next number, which was most pleasing, as Miss Barber's playing is always so; and then Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith sang the "Non Temo" of Mozart and "Kling, Kling, Mein Pander" of Jansen. The richness and strength of Mrs. Mott-Smith's voice was a surprise to the many who were more familiar with her ability as a pianist than as a vocalist.

"Drevesing of the Night," by Messrs. Eklund, Vaniman, Prouty and Jeannette, was encored again and again; and when "My Tiger Lily" had been sung by the same gentlemen, still the audience could not be satisfied; and they gave a second encore a wonderful little ditty of mine molasses and a "stuck-up" fly.

One of the gems of the evening was Mrs. Allan White's soprano solo, "My Tiger Lily" had been sung by the same gentlemen, still the audience could not be satisfied; and they gave a second encore a wonderful little ditty of mine molasses and a "stuck-up" fly.

The second half of the program opened with another selection by the popular Amateur Orchestra, followed by the solo, "Sons of the Sea," by Mr. Fred. Knight, whose rich tenor voice won for him enthusiastic applause.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Eklund, the next number, a vocal duet by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eklund, was omitted, greatly to the regret of all.

Mr. Harold Mott-Smith's violoncello solo, "Theme and Variations," was given with the wonderful delicacy and perfection of touch which always accompanies Mr. Mott-Smith's playing.

Mr. C. N. Prouty's singing of the "Stein Song" delighted his hearers, and his encore, "So Fair and Holy," beautifully interpreted as it was, won for him a second encore.

With the operatic selection, "A Runaway Girl," by the chorus of ladies and gentlemen, composed of Mrs. Chas. Eklund, Mrs. Will Kinney, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Mr. C. N. Prouty, Mr. Chas. Eklund and Mr. Beardslee, all favorites, the program closed.

In spite of the bad weather, the house was a large and fashionable one, and in the majority of cases, the gowns worn were a trifle darker than usual on such a night. There were enough strikingly pretty ones scattered here and there throughout the audience to brighten.

Miss Abbie Campbell, one of the ladies in a box party with Prince David Kawananakoa and Mr. Cunha, was simply stunning in a silver silk with a delicate tracery of black, while against her dark hair were the crimson petals of a single hibiscus.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, Miss May Damon and Miss Juliette King, with Mr. I. Dillingham and Lieut. Hancock, made up another box party. The gowns of the ladies contrasted prettily, Mrs. Wilder being in black, Miss Damon in white silk and lace, and Miss King in pink, with a touch of green velvet at the throat.

Mrs. Faxon Bishop wore a particularly attractive combination of black and electric blue.

Mrs. Alex. Isenberg, in original red, looked as charming as always, and Miss Mary Scott, in a white gown with a pink flower design scattered over.

The settlement. He said he did not immediately make over said land, and that Mrs. and Ana Momona constantly urged him to make the necessary deed for such purpose, and after some delay he did so, the leaving in plaintiff's hands with unencumbered mortgage for \$100 for her property. Subsequently on March 12, 1897, one mortgage having been foreclosed, the \$100 was paid over to Ana Momona, and the present defendant in default of the proceeds thereof to one Charles Demont as her attorney in fact, she to use the income from said funds for the plaintiff's study he has been informed, and therefore believes that the \$100 was used and expended by the said Ana Momona during her lifetime in improvements upon her own property, and that no part thereof has been paid to the devisees under the will of Antonio Pile, and that the premises were conveyed to Ana Momona, the present defendant, who was a member of the family and well acquainted with the trusts upon which said premises were held.

On January 28, 1897, the first Ana Momona died, thereby terminating her life estate under the will. Thereafter an action was begun by the devisees against Cleghorn to compel a delivery of the principal of the estate to them, that a decree of the Circuit Court was given in their favor; that in the action brought by Cleghorn against the plaintiff (Castle) as agent of Ana Momona, in which a decree was rendered against Cleghorn, holding that he, the plaintiff, and not Rosa or the others, became accountable to Cleghorn. Plaintiff demanded of defendant a reconveyance of said premises to Cleghorn and a return of the \$100 with interest, but she refuses to execute the deed or return the money.

Castle alleges that he believes the defendant, if she knows of the proceedings instituted against her, or suspects in any manner, that such a proceeding will be instituted, will convey away all of her property, thereby depriving the plaintiff of any redress and making it impossible to enforce any judgment against her.

The plaintiff asks that she reconvey the Waialea premises and pay back the \$100; that she may be ordered to account for the income and profits of said premises from the death of the first Ana Momona and pay the same into court, and that an injunction order be issued restraining her from conveying any of her property.

What the Kidneys Are For.

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure. Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Synthe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

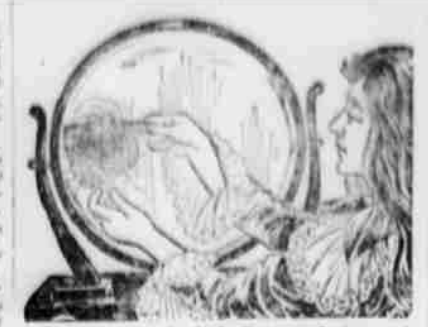
Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO REPRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson has designated Miss Rose Davidson, the assistant secretary, to represent the public schools at the Buffalo Exposition. Her name was proposed in the introduction of a bill by Senator Carter in the Senate yesterday, the bill calling for an appropriation of \$3,500 to pay the expenses of Miss Davidson, and installing the educational exhibit there. The bill is not only backed by the Republicans, but also by the majority of members of both the House and Senate. Representative Buckley will father the measure in the House, and it is understood that this one bill, at least, will be rushed through without delay. It is supposed that the Governor will sign the bill when presented to him.

No one seems better fitted to take care of the educational exhibit than Miss Davidson, her experience in school matters for a number of years giving her a knowledge that will be valuable at the Exposition. She has made a splendid record in her manifold duties in the Hawaiian Islands, and has proven herself one of its most efficient workers. Her position as school agent has been sought after frequently by men who believed that it should be filled by one of the male sex, but the success of Miss Davidson in her position has led to her selection. It is likely that the salary attaching to the dual position will be raised, but back to the majority members of the Legislature, as well as the Republic.



Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. 'Tis weak hair, starved hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

HAWAIIANS ARE LOSING GROUND

The Caucasian race in these islands has increased in numbers since 1896 to the extent of 28,533, a gain of 6,095 in less than five years. The principal gain comes from natural increase among the Portuguese, the remainder being credited both to natural increase and immigration. In 1896 the whole white population was 22,428.

According to the census bulletins just received the number of Hawaiians in these islands is 29,834. In 1896 the number was 31,019. The part, Hawaiians now number 7,815, but in 1896 they numbered 8,485. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians is 1,185 and of part Hawaiians 650.

The increase in the number of Chinese since 1896 is 6,369, the present number being 25,742. In 1896 there were 23,229 Japanese; now there are 61,122 an increase of 37,893.

Kailua Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Kailua, Hawaii, consisted of thirteen men, nine of whom were Hawaiians or part Hawaiians. Sheriff Andrews speaks highly of the way in which they handled the cases. Among those against whom indictments were found and who were afterward found guilty by the petit jury, were two kanaka boys of Waimea, charged with highway robbery, and sentenced to two years at hard labor; a native of Kona charged with rape and a Hawaiian Mormon elder charged with incest. The last mentioned was given six years. C. S. Smith prosecuted for the Government in place of Deputy Attorney General Cathart. No other Hilo attorneys attended the Kona term. Sheriff Andrews said the Upolu trial for the benefit of the insurers. She broke up and went to the bottom shortly afterward, but considerable of her equipment had been saved previously.

Of Interest to the Bishop.

Churchmen in Honolulu are pretty well of one opinion as to what they desire, but they are slow of movement, says the Anglican Church Chronicle. They will be called upon at no very distant date to give answers to questions concerning their spiritual life. It is to be hoped that they will be ready.

SPECIAL SALE

NO. 14.

Jelly Glasses

With covers, per dozen, 35 cents. Without covers (can be used for water glasses), per dozen, 25 cents.

SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, ending Saturday, April 20th.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,

GLASS AND HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 125¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

PEACE MAY A REVOLT IN MEMORY
COME SOON IN CHINA OF LOGAN

[illegible]

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The plague is spreading in Cape Town, South Africa, and is feared to reach the interior.

Count Tolstoy has been banished from Russia.

Count Norbom is said to be dying in London.

The conditions in Cuba show no improvement.

The Russian-Japanese situation grows more threatening.

Another big gusher has been struck in the Texas oil fields.

Dr. Schlichter, the African traveler and geographer, is dead.

Philippines are being placed in positions of trust in the Philippines.

A snowstorm recently created great havoc in the city of Pittsburgh.

Severe earthquakes are being reported from various parts of Europe.

The Japanese warships are preparing to testify against Mrs. Botkin.

Warsaw University has been closed to prevent a student demonstration.

The boycott of the Typographical Union on the New York Sun is now ended.

Mme. Marcelle Sembrich has sailed for Europe for a tour of rest and recreation.

Investigations are being made in the matter of commissary scandals in Manila.

It is reported that the Naval force in the Philippines is to be reduced very soon.

Secret sessions in Havana, Cuba, have been discussing the Platt amendment.

The Boers recently wrecked a train near Mount Prospect and a heavy fight ensued.

General MacArthur has cabled that the tales of commissary fraud are very much exaggerated.

Consular reports show a big increase in Chinese trade last year notwithstanding the war.

The German battleship Prince Henry recently ran aground and was considerably damaged.

Mrs. George Woodman of Davisville, Cal., was fatally shot by her jealous husband on April 1.

A plan to reform the Foreign Office in China has at last been agreed upon by the Ministers.

The unpleasant Corcoran incident over the dismissal of J. McLeavy, has been amicably adjusted.

Relatives of the plague victims are endeavoring to conceal the corpses of the dead at Cape Town.

Two tracts of Alaskan land have been ordered reserved as reindeer stations by President McKinley.

J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists propose to build the Panama canal at their own expense.

A conspiracy against Chief Matuafa and the German Government was recently quelled at Samoa.

Mrs. Potter Palmer recently entertained 200 world politicians who elected her son an Alderman of Chicago.

Gonzales, the insurgent Governor of Manila, seeing the hopelessness of resistance, has surrendered.

Li Hung Chang has admitted that he fears Russia and will make large concessions to maintain peace.

Spain has approved the basis of the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Spain.

Many iron and steel mills are preparing to suspend operations on account of strikes in the Scotland mines.

Charles H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, has gone to Washington. It is thought, to resign his office.

The runaway girl-companion of the Duke of Hamilton has been found posing as a model for New York studios.

England has denied the rumor that she has made protest to St. Petersburg against the Manchurian treaty.

Mrs. Martha Gilmore of Bakersfield, Cal., has sued the Southern Pacific for \$30,000 for the death of her son.

Mrs. Botkin is fearful of her second trial. The question of jurisdiction will again be raised by her attorneys.

The punishment demanded by the powers has been greatly modified, only four executions being now required.

John Redmond, the Irish national leader in the House of Commons, may resign his seat to J. X. Merriman, a Boer.

May Buckley claims that she, and not Moulton, furnished the flat which has been seized by Mrs. Salabury's creditors.

Prime Minister Salisbury's retirement is now shortly expected in London and Halifax is mentioned as his successor.

R. H. Moulton, May Buckley's lover, is a complete wreck, and will not be prosecuted for attempting to kill the actress.

A pet dog belonging to the wife of Premier, the famous minister, was recently buried in a \$200 white satin casket.

Albert L. Johnson has announced that he will give \$50,000 to the political party making a three-cent street car fare an issue.

It is said that to evade the tariff laws, a big English company will establish a large industrial plant in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie is said to be in contemplation of making endowments for the elevation of New York and London theaters.

Miss Hoffman, the missing San Francisco nurse, is believed to have recently visited the Bellevue Training School in New York.

Agustino, on April 2, took the oath of fealty to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur.

The Southern California wine and brandy product is practically in the hands of three firms, and prices have been considerably advanced.

The situation in Russia is very grave, there being much bloodshed in Poland and revolutionary movements in many towns and cities.

Chief Surgeon R. H. Hall of the Department of Northern Health is dead.

Charles Harrison has been again elected Mayor of Chicago.

On April 2 China again refused to sign the treaty and Russia has conveyed a distinct intimation that she would force the empire to yield.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bullion were recently stolen from London bankers, bags of sand being substituted for the bullion.

Extensive cigarette smoking is alleged as grounds for divorce in the suit of Mrs. Robert J. Walker of Oakland against her husband.

The withdrawal of foreign troops from China may endanger thousands of lives, the Chinese converts being in great fear of the native soldiers.

It is said that Lloyd C. Garrison, secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, has effected a settlement of the long-delayed claims.

The Chinese and French are now facing each other on a hostile line. It is said that there will be no fighting unless the Chinese make the first move.

The military court appointed to investigate the West Point battery affair has found that Captain Henry Smith was not due to the battery he suffered.

The Houston Relief Committee has ordered from London to avoid meeting the Italian squads there. The order is regarded as a threatening warning from the East.

Richard E. Evans, a Connecticut democrat, has commenced suit for heavy damages against a liquor firm for using his daughter's photograph for an advertisement.

The Vanderbilts have offered John W. Gates a million dollars for the title, on which he intends to build his new hotel, which he does not wish to build near their house.

Chief Hinkley is reported to be seriously ill.

Prime Minister Morgan is under the protection of British troops.

The battleship Ohio will be launched on May 15.

J. P. Morgan is to finance a Boston land company.

A recent Persian riot many Jews were killed.

A New Jersey firm has cornered the peanut market.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, is still seriously ill.

General Fitzhugh Lee is very ill with a kidney ailment.

Mr. Kravog is touring through Holland and being received cordially.

Chas. Rowell of Fresno, Cal., is being urged for Minister to Japan.

Agustino is preparing a peace manifesto for the people of the Philippines.

The House Legislature has passed a bill making kidnapping a capital offense.

Miss Mabel Wilson, a well-known evangelist, is to establish a Peniel Mission at Detroit.

It is said that George Q. Cannon, the Mormon apostle, is on the verge of mental wreck.

Chicken families and canned pigs' feet are to be added to the soldiers' menu in the Philippines.

Owing to famine and plague, the population of India has decreased over a million since 1891.

Leut. Boyer of the Thirty-ninth Infantry is charged with misappropriating fifty-cases of bacon.

The Ohio W. C. T. U. have requested a conference shall not be served at the Presidential banquet.

Japan is making ready to fight Russia, and it is alleged that the Mikado is about to send an ultimatum.

The steamer Rhein, which arrived in New York from Bremen, broke the record by landing 2,500 persons.

The wreck of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk at Santiago, was blown up by dynamite on April 5.

The San Francisco Union Iron Works has secured the contract for building the protected cruiser Milwaukee.

It is said that an immense railroad combine is in contemplation, to take in all the big roads in America.

It is said that a Baltimore syndicate has purchased the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway for \$1,000,000.

The late census of the United Kingdom shows the population of England, Ireland and Wales to be more than 50,000,000.

It is said that the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies will build branch railroads in the Kern county oil fields.

Yellowstone Park is to be opened earlier than usual this year, that President McKinley may visit it on his Western trip.

The injunction restraining the payment of Countess Castellane's income, has been dissolved by the New York Court of Appeals.

By the strengthening of her recently established naval stations in the South Pacific, France seems to menace the British interests there.

The agents at New Orleans have been advised by the War Office at London to buy no more mules and horses for the South African war.

The United States will maintain only a light guard in China and will not countenance the proposed establishment of a line of carriages.

General Castleman and the managing editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial fought on the street recently over a difference of long standing.

Latest reports from Manila have it that the insurgents from one of the most troublesome districts have surrendered and the officials are greatly pleased.

Two jealous women of Oklahoma fought a duel with pistols. One woman was hit by two bullets in the breast but is anxious to get well and fight again.

Under date of April 6 it is stated that Colonel Plumer, at the head of a large detachment, is marching towards the Boer stronghold at Pieterburg.

In Shanghai the Chinese are particularly hostile to foreigners and it is deemed unsafe for the missionaries there. The powers may send an expedition.

Mme. Perriers, at the head of the French ambulance department, Johannesburg, has been presented with a Red Cross medal by Lord Kitchener.

Lady Cook has denounced the reports as to the death of her husband and says that she will have the remains exhumed to prove that his death was natural.

On April 4 the New York Stock Exchange was in wild excitement, immense buying and selling orders and wide fluctuations making it a remarkable session.

General Wood greatly mollified the Cuban radicals on the 4th inst. through a speech explaining the intentions of the United States and the reasons for the Platt amendment.

A statement of the Russian Official Messenger of April 5 declares that Russia did not intend to restore Manchuria to China and that the versions of the treaty were false.

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Michael, the heir apparent, will soon begin a tour of the empire for the purpose of studying administration methods.

The New York St. Nicholas Society, which is composed of the descendants of the knickerbocker families, will present a magnificent silver cup to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland as a token of esteem.

The latest dispatch states that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the punishments of the guilty provincial officers to be demanded by the foreign Ministers for the murder of the missionaries.

Governor Nash has selected as sponsor for the battleship Ohio his daughter, Mrs. Washington Babcock, who, however, is not in good health, and may be substituted by Miss Helen Deahler, a relative.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico, after an hour's conference with the President, announced that he would return to Porto Rico May 1, to continue as Governor of the island at the request of the President.

G. F. Jones has confessed the murder of Millionaire W. M. Blaw of New York, to whom he was sold. The old man was killed with chloroform, and Jones and his accomplices had planned to make \$100,000.

It has been said of the rejection of the Manchurian treaty and the consequent blow to Russian prestige: "The trees in Manchuria were shaken before the armies were strong enough to fall inside the Russian wall."

Governor General Wood of Cuba has succeeded in the discussion of a new law because of a cartoon published representing a Cuban soldier being crucified with President McKinley as one of the thieves and General Wood as the other, the cartoon being labeled, "The Cuban Calvary." Senator Platt was represented as being crucified while Public Opinion, as Mary Macalester, wept at the foot of the cross. The illustration was "Will Hunting Rescues for a Glorious Resurrection?"

FROM THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It looks as if Ringer Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who, by the way is a good friend to Hawaii and her interests and who suggested the appointment of a commission to be sent to Hawaii this summer to look into the land matters there, is likely to lose his place. Color is given to this report from the fact that a number of prominent Republicans, including ex-Senator Carter of Montana, have recently written President McKinley urging the retention of Ringer Hermann as Commissioner of the General Land Office. From what can be learned from dates back several months.

Commissioner Hermann's tenure of office will expire shortly, and it is the knowledge that he is not on the best of terms with the Secretary of the Interior that has caused the Commissioner's friends to come to the front and try to save him. The man most generally mentioned as the probable successor to Commissioner Hermann is William R. Merriam, Director of the Census. It is pointed out that Director Merriam is thoroughly acquainted with the land laws, and is in every way qualified to fill the office and that his appointment would be satisfactory to the Western interests.

A friend of Director Merriam's is quoted as saying that the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office would be congenial, although the salary is not as large as that of the Director of Census. But there is this difference to compensate—the importunities for appointment are less. It is also pointed out that there is to be a large reduction in the force of clerks employed in the Census in the near future, and in order to escape the wrath to come Director Merriam would not hesitate to accept the Commissionership of the General Land Office, if it is tendered to him. Whether Director Merriam is to be Commissioner Hermann's successor or not it seems to be generally accepted that a change in the Land Office soon will be made.

BARRIED TO FOREIGN BOTTOMS.

The people of Hawaii and those of New Zealand will not see their desire of having New Zealand secure from this Government the privilege of trading between San Francisco and Honolulu through the New Zealand subsidized steamship lines consummated. At the State Department it was stated that this was brought about, not through any disposition on the part of this Government to refuse the government of New Zealand the privilege, but solely through the force of existing law. It has been held that, in the eye of the law, trade between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States is coasting trade, and this may not be enjoyed by any foreign vessel. The State Department, therefore, is powerless to even enter upon negotiations on this subject realizing that it could not grant the privilege. It is, of course, possible to grant this privilege in a distinct treaty stipulation, but the Department is convinced that such a treaty would not be ratified.

STATUS OF HAWAII.

In an order recently issued, Postmaster General Smith gives the status of Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, etc. This order contains the following note: "Note 1. In this order Hawaii and Porto Rico are included in the term 'United States,' and Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine archipelago are included in the term 'island possessions.'"

The order goes into details regarding the fixing of domestic postage rates and classifications between the United States and its island possessions and Cuba and the military service and naval service in China; for the forwarding of all mail matter to persons in the United States service and making these rates and conditions apply, as far as practicable, to gifts or souvenirs in unsealed packages and parcels of mail for or from persons in the United States service and extending our penalty and franked mail matter privileges and conditions to mails for, from, or between Cuba, Guam, the Philippine archipelago, and Tutuila.

The order applies to domestic rates and conditions to all United States mail to Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, or Tutuila, including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States, and from those islands to the United States.

—J. HARRY DAVIS.

WILDER'S steamer Helene is to go to San Francisco. The damage which she sustained to her rudder at Laupahoehoe, recently, is of such a nature that it cannot be properly remedied at this port, and the crack boat of Wilder's line will be obliged to go to the Coast for repairs after temporary patching has been made here.

After the Helene was towed here from Hilo by Wilder's steamer Kaula, she discharged most of her cargo at the Channel wharf and was then put on the Marine Railway for repairs to her rudder.

No blame is attached to the officers of the Helene on account of the injury. The damage to the rudder was the merest accident, and could not have been foreseen, at very well avoided. The impression of the rock, which did the damage at Laupahoehoe, on her rudder step, goes to show, this to be the case. Very clearly, it is said that had the vessel been a few inches further ahead, or had she not pitched so low by half an inch in the swell, she would not have received any injury.

Her rudder step, as it is badly bent, and the work of straightening it out will be an expensive and delicate matter.

Yesterday it was decided that it would be necessary to send the steamer to San Francisco. Just as soon as a rudder can be improvised which will enable the Helene to make the trip without risk or danger, she will be sent to the Union Iron Works. Next week the Helene is to be repaired at the Union Iron Works. Re-inspecting Engineer William Johnson, of Wilder's company, will go up to the Coast with her.


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